THE REBELLION.

important News from Missouri.

Additional Particulars of the Battle of Booneville.

Three Hundred Rebels Slain in the Conflict.

Hasty Flight of Gov. Jackson and General Price.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT VIENNA.

The Rebels Again Avoid Combat in the Field.

Reported Advance of Gen. Cadwallader's Outposts to Winchester, Va.

MPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Position and Strength of the Rebel Forces There.

rrival of the Captured Privateer's Men at Hampton Reads.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1861. ADVANCE OF THE UNION PORCES INTO VIRGINIA. The Union forces in Virginia, under General McDowell have advanced their position four miles to day in the direction of Fairfax Court House. The pickets on each side are almost within halling distance.

Four regiments have been added to General McDowell's tivision within the last twenty-four hours, and he is ready for any emergency. The Rhode Island Murine batery was left with General Cadwallader.

A change in the positions of the troops statimed along the Louden and Hampshire Railroad was made this afteron. The two Ohio and the First and Second Connectie five miles west of the river, the former on the right and the latter on the left side of the railroad track reconneisance of the country adjoining the encompments this afternoon, with a view to the construction of en-No immediate advance in the direction of sirfax Court House is contemplated.

THE BEBELS ADVANCING ON THE CAPITAL. The Star says:-There is reason to believe that the es of the rebel troops extend from the neighborhood of Occoquan as far as Centreville, and that they are en-trenching with heavy guns in the neighborhood of Fair-fax station, three and a half miles from Fairfax Court House, and fourteen miles from Alexandria. It is supposed they may purpose an extension of their forces up alorg the line of the Orange and Alexander railroad now building with the view of attacking the Zouaves, who are guarding the repaired bridges this side. All the indications go to show that the rebel troops are being pushed forward from the federal lines.

Parties that passed through the Union lines from the scipity of Fairfax Court House this morning, state that he rebels are not stationed anywhere in force between the Union outposts and Pairfax Court House.

APPERAL OF TROOPS Two hundred recruits for the First German Ride regiment, which will be supplied with new Enfield rifles, re

ently imported. The Twenty first regiment (Buffalo, N. Y.,) arrived

The Iwenty fourth and Iwenty sixth Pennsylvania and the First Massachusetts regiments, which reached here ecterday, went into camp this afternoon-the last named to guard the approaches to Chain Bridge, above

The First Rhode Island regiment, Colonel Burnside, returned to-day from their trip to Chambersburg and Harper's Forry. They resumed their old encampment, but will probably be thrown into the advance, under Colonel McDowell, to morrow.

The Shity-Sinth has returned to Fort Corcoran. ADDITIONAL TROOPS FROM INDIANA AND WIS-

ed in procuring a requisition for four additional three feare regiments from Indiana, to be raised in the southern part of that State. It is said that companies almost enough to complete them are already raised. Thus In-dana will have twenty-five regiments. This will entitle them to a Major General, in which case Brigadier Genera Morris, now serving so galiantly with the three months volunteers, will probably be appointed to that position.

The War Department has also accepted or authorized to be raised four additional regiments from Wisconsin and the same number from Iowa, one of those from th

THE EXPEDITION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMEN DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The two companies of the New York Screenty-first regiment, who went to Point To co, Md., several days sgo, have returned to Washington. Atthough they were unsuccessful in much valuable information for the government. The opi nion is, that the military company who had been drilling weekly in that neighborhood, have gone to the relief of the secessionists at Aquia Creek. It seems that Port

ANOTHER EXPEDITION DOWN THE RIVER. The Mount Vernon received orders to-day to get im mediately under weigh for some point down the river. and amply manned and munitioned departed. It is evident that the secessionists intend to interfere with the

REVIEW OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGI-

LINCOLN ON THE OCCASION.

eft their quarters on Pennsylvania avenue to-day at oon, and marched out through Georgetown to a point the banks of the river two miles above the Chain Bridge, where they went into camp. On the route Colonel Cowdin despatched his Adjutant to the President. to say that he would be happy to give his Excellency a passing salute. President Lincoln acknowledged the compliment, and returned an answer through his Private Secretary, Mr. Sleeday, that he would be happy to review ta boys. Accordingly, upon rea hing the merched part, the President standing near the from to to the house. They made a fine appearance as they were moving out to establish their camp. Of course, they appeared with all their servants, &c., numbering over one thousand men. Th excellent order with which they marched, their stalwart,

for transportation and camping, choited the warmest praise of the President. He remarked to General Morse of Massachusetts, that he thought it was the finest looking regiment, and most thoroughly prepared for the service, that he had seen, if he might except Colonel Tappan's New Hampshire regiment, which seemed to be as well

provided. This regiment is the first under the three years' requisition from Massachuset's. After the column had passed the President, the crowd of lookers on made a rush toward him to greet him and shake hands. The stampede

competition to obtain a recognition from his Excellency was so great that the guard of the regiment had to interfere to prevent the crowd from killing the President with kindness. What made the crowd more unpleasant to the President was that he had been standing beneath a broiling sun during the passing of the White House, several citizens of Massachusetts and other States were introduced to the President. General Twich ell, President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, re marked, "This is a more agreeable call, Mr. President, than to come as so many office seekers." The President smiled, and said, "Yes, much more; but I have had them after office in larger numbers than by regiments since the 4th of March."

Before the crowd departed the President had his joke; and it was quite a significant one. some one was speaking of the intense feeling of the Massachusetts people on the present question, that this regiment, so splendidly provided and sent forward, was but an evidence of the thoroughness with which the penple of that State are determined to do their part in put-ting down the rebellion. The President, after complimenting the Old Bay State for the surprising promptness with which she responded to the first call, and the bravery with which her troops received and returned the first fire n this war, and the endurance and skill they exhi bitte in opening the great Northern gateway to the capi tel, said, "It is evident that the Massachusetts people have got riley, and from what we just saw they appear to be coming down here to settle." This play upon words produced considerable merriment. The President took his leave, saying that he was very busy preparing for the assembling of Congress.

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA. Some bold movements on the part of the Union troops may be looked for in the Southwestern part of Virginia. The Virginia and Tennesses Railroad will be occupied by the Union forces, probably even before the rebels are driven to the right bank of the James river. The army steaming up the Kanawha river, on twelve boats, at this moment, will doubtlessly accom

OPERATIONS OF THE EXCEDITION UNDER COL. STONE. Accounts of an entirely reliable character this morning received from Poolsville, dated nine o'clock last night, say that Col. Stone is still there, and not at Leesburg, as has heretofore been frequently reported.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy attempted to make crossing at Goose creek, having arrived opposite Edwards' Ferry in force, estimated by officers in command of the guard there at from eight to nine hundred men. They made use of a ferry boat which they had withdrawn from the Potomac river. Colonel Stone had given orders. as he himself communicates, that if an attemp was made to move the boat, a fire should be open ed en it. In compliance with these orders, Lieutenant Hasbrouzk fired from his twelve-pounder field howitzer s spherical case abot, which burst directly in range and covered the boat with a shower of bullets and fragments. The effect was excellent. The horse of a mounted office leaped overboard, and the boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed in line along the crest of the bank and commenced firing; but a few well directed spherical case shots dispersed them and sent them flying towards Leesburg.

THE LIST OF ARMY APPOINTMENTS. The list of army appointments, published exclusively in the HERALD to-day, produced a great sensation co-night among three classes of men. First, among the delighted class, who found their names in the list, second, the indignant class, who did no find their names there, although promised that they should be; third, the repertorial class outside of the HERALD, who could not tell why the HERALD had the list exclusively, and why they did not get it at all. The class who did not find their names in the list are more numerous than those who did, and they are filled with protesto and indignation, and swear vengeance against

OPERATIONS AT THE NAVY YARD. Affairs at the Navy Yard remain in state quo. The United States ships keep up steam day and night been no arrivals or departures to day. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln. visited Yard this afternoon, during the dress parade of the Seventy-first. They were courtequely received by Commander Dahlgren, and honored with the custo mary salute of thirteen guns. The parades of the Seven ty-first have become quite a feature, and attract to the ward every afternoon a large concourse of visiters, to listen to the music and witness the drill.

GUNBOATS FOR THE WESTERN RIVERS. The following notice has been issued by Quartermeet

General iMeigs:—

QUARTERMASTER GERERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1862.

Proposals are invited for constructing gunboats upon the Western rivers Specifications will be immediately prepared and may be examined at the Quartermaster's office at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and at this office. Proposals from boat builders and engine builders atone will be considered, Place submitted by builders will be taken into consideration.

M. C. MFtGS,
Quartermaster General United States.

DECISION OF THE SECRECTARY OF WAR RESPECTING THE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES FOR THE PUBLIC

War to obtain the admission duty free, of linen drillings imported for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, and was refused by him, on the ground that the policy of the government should at all times be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instances of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in Secretary of War has pursued a similar course in reference to a recommendation of the Engineer Department for the admission free of duty of 250 tons of gas cooking coal and twenty three tone of cannel coa imported for the use of the Military Academy :- "The coal by approving of this recommendation. A better article of coal of all kinds can be secured in this coun try than can be brought from Europe, and it is de tue the great industrial interests of the country that the gevernment should foster and encourage its own resources instead of those of foreign countries."

PUGITIVE SLAVES SENT ADRIFT. A number of runaway slaves made their appearance in the thic encampment in the course of to-day, General Schenck gave directions not to tolerate them among the troops. This will prove to be a mistake. No means will be taken to return them to their owners.

TENDER OF TROOPS FROM KANSAS.
al Jim Lane, of Kansas, is here, to offer an dependent brigade to the government. Secretary Ca meron, however, is opposed to accepting my more voviewed by military men more experienced than the Secretary of War to be a mistake. Representatives from every part of the country are daily applying to the President and War Department to have regiments and brigades accepted. The President is in-clined to comply, but the Secretary of War is opposed. The people are to pay the expenses of this war, and the ced military men are constantly complaining that there are not more cavalry in the service; that there is not more cannon employed in making advances; and the general wonder is that experienced artillery officers are engaged clerically in some of the departments, when they should be working guns on the heights of Arlington and

APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR OF SUBSISTENCE Colonel Joseph W. Webb, formerly of New York, now of this city, was to day appointed inspector of the un sistence of the troops now encamped in the vicinity of Washington, its character and quality, as well as quan ing out of the daily complaints that have been made of impositions and wrongs practiced upon the troops.

MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

strated by those who furnish supplies for the army. It has recently been ascertained that the most stupen lous efforts have not only been attempted, but actually presented upon the Department, in the sales of the differ ent articles. In one instance one thausand barrels, said to contain coffee, was purchased, for which the government paid about thirty two thousand dollars, besides the expense of transportation. Thirty-four barrels were opened, and samples taken out and tested. From twentyfive to thirty-three per cent was sand; the remainder proved to be chicory and peas, burnt and ground. These facts were ascertained by chemical analysis. After the chicory and peas are burnt and ground, and the sand is distributed, the whole is flavored with extract of coffee. The sand is put in to produce the weight. The whole of this material did not cost four cents per pound, while the government paid sixteen cents, and the troops were being cheated of their nourishment. New York has the honor of perpetrating this high-handed outrage. This is only one case. Frauds have been detected in

articles of pork, beef, bean and pea flour, &c., &c., all o which are subjects of investigation hereafter.

The Secretary of War, to avoid the continuation of this system of fraud, has wisely created the above named office of inspection, and has selected a gentleman who has the reputation of being an intelligent, experienced, energetic and faithful man. He is instructed to report to the Department, as often as necessary, such delingencles as may come to his knowledge.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN TEE BRITISH MINISPER AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lord Lyons had a protracted interview to-day with the Secretary of State. If Lord John Russell would leave the settlement of the questions at issue between the two governments to be arranged at Washington, I have high authority for saying that a satisfactory understanding would speedily be assived at. That Lord Lyons is well disposed and friendly to our government there can be no doubt. The existing state of affairs increases the is. bors of his legation here tenfold. There must, in the nature of things, owing to the immense interests which British subjects have on this continent, arise many troublesome and difficult questions, which will have to be settled, and which will require great shrewdness and diplomacy to manage suc-

THE DOMINICAN QUESTION. from Spain respecting Dominican affairs. Until they do receive some official advices as to the purposes and de-rigus of Spain in her recent movements on that island, the government here will not take any steps, lest it might complicate future action.

OUR INTERCOURSE WITH MEXICO. The government is determined to keep open their intercourse with Mexico, and for that purpose are making arrangements with Commodore Schultz, of New York, to run a line of steamers between Havana and Vera Cruz

THE CAPTURED PRIVATEER SAVANNAH. The government has under consideration a very important question, arising out of the capture of the privateer Savannah, as to what ought to be done with the crew. While it is perfectly clear that these men are guilty, and if the law is allowed to take its course-and it is hoped it will-they must be hung. The President has not yet decided what course to pursue, for the present, at least,

NEW LOCKS FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office Department having advertised, some time ago, for new locks, the old once in many instances having become worthless, a large number have been pre ented to the department for inspection.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT. The President has appointed Jos. L. Williams, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, Associate Justice of Dacotah Territory.
ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Henry M. Hermon, of Albany, has been appointed first icutenant in the army, in consideration of rendering valnable services to the government.

John Bradshaw, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a Brigade Quartermaster. THE WHITE HOUSE CLOSED TO VISITERS. The announcement is officially made to-day that the President, in consequence of the pressure of public busi ness, is obliged to decline receiving any visitors from this time until the opening of the session of Congress.

SERENADE. The gerenade of the band of the Fifth Massachusetts regiment to Hen. Alex. H. Rice produced from that gen tleman and General Walbridge, of New York, two good speeches on the present state of the country.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861.

The Military and Monetary Resources of the Government Where and how to procure men and money, are the uestions that now engross the solicitude of Mr. Lincoln's abinet. With regard to the former, the difficulty comparatively small. The loval States will pour forth their legions as cheerfully, under the influence of sober second thought, as during the first period of enthusiasm that succeeded the bombardment of Fort Sumter. If all army of close upon five hundred thousand men would be in the field before the first day of August. The War Dehalf that number of troops, the objects of the war capnot possibly be obtained. The rebel force in Virginia, is stronger than ours, and better commanded. We meet them everywhere at disadvantage, and our wisest mili tory leaders entertain small hopes of victory, in case a battle is precipitated before the federal army is reinboth the President and Mr. Cameron wish that the urgent appeals of the BERALD, and one or two other of the more sagacious Northern journale had been listened to in time, and that requisitions for at least a quarter of a million of men had been made at once. It is not now too late, but valuable weeks have been lost, at a season of the year when delays are hazardous; the expense of supand the war will be of longer duration than might have been anticipated. It is probable that the President may of Copgress; but it is resolved on to accept, in the mean while, offers that may be made, to a considerable extent beyond the number of one hundred and sixty three sand called for in previous preclamations.

The President is busily preparing his message to Con. ng the requirements of the constitution, and will call upon the national legislature to give a formal approval to his past course. He will ask for power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to proclaim martial law when necessary. He will ask for no new sums of not less than twenty dollars, to the amount of ars. If the army is increased, the expenses of govern ment may come up to a million of dollars a day-perhaps more—and false economy would be fatal under exist emergencies. Wall street has shown symptoms fractiousness which displease Mr. Chase highly, and he will avoid appealing to its interested capitalists, if he can help it. The issue of Tressury notes is an approximation to the French plan of appealing to the people and, as they will be of sufficiently small amount fo nary purposes of expenditure, may be absorbed into the community to any needful extent, without their present being felt as a burden. No one believes that a general suspension of specie payment can be deferred many fronths, if hostilities are prolonged, and so far from this being regarded as a calamity, it is not doubted that is will prove an advantage both to the government and to the people. It will afford opportunity to the banks to extend facilities and give an importus to commerce is

GENERAL CADWALLADER'S OUTPOSTS AT WINCHESTER, VA.

General Cadwallader has arrived at Martinsburg, with catposts to Winchester. No signs of General Johnston there.

THE BEBELS STILL AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19, 1861. The reports relative to the occupation of Fairfax Court House by the Union troops is probably premature. A centleman who left a town six miles this side of there this morning reports all quiet, and the reboi troops still

and guard the War Department against frauts being IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH.

> Troops at Richmond-Hichmond to be Fortified from Western Attacks-No Cannon Planted on Federal Hill In Baltimore-Movements of General Johnston, &c.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE. Baltimone, June 18, 1881.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND AND MAXASAS

I have news to-day from Richmond and Manages June tion direct. Jeff. Davis spent Friday last in inspecting some new intreachments northwest of the city, and in reviewing three new regiments which arrived the day re—one from Tennessee and two from Alaba They were all armed with muskets of Eu ropean manufacture. Camen were taken ev-of the city on Friday and mounted on the intrenahments just mentioned. Troops appear to be callectibg in Richmond in larger numbers. They ar rive now in every train. The recent arriva's have been a regiment from Arkausas, one from Texas one from Louisiana, the three mentioned above, three from North Carolina, and five regiments that have been stationed for some time at Lynchburg. This makes the number of troops now at Richmond about 35,000

A party of engineer officers, who had been sent out to make a recognolisance of the country north and west of make a recombinance of the country north and west of Richmond, returned on Friday, after an absence of ten days. They bring with them maps of the country and plans for the creation of defences similar to those most recently erected eight miles northwest of the city. The country through which they travelled, embrading so neeight or ten counties, presents excellent positions for deficient, the ready in every instance, remning along the base, or defling through hills of moderate height. The party consisted of nine gentlemen, who made the exploration in three divisions. They did not extend their surveys beyond the Blue Ridge, as it is well known that all the mountainous parts of Virginia swarm with guerrillas, who will, in the language of one of Jeff.'s recent speeches, "pick of' the invaders as the farmer picks off crows, and leave their bones to whiten the mountain passes of your sacred soil."

It was rumored in Richmond that Jeff. Davis would soon proceed morth ward, in case General Beauregard made an attack on the capital. He has a large staff of aids decamp, whom he keeps on the go all the time between Richmond and Manassas. The irrepressible Wigfall was the last one sout of, and it was supposed that the despatches that he carried related to Beauregard's pian for an attack on Washington.

The statement that has recently appeared that the troops at Richmond were raged is entirely unfounded. Their uniforms, with a few exceptions, are new and in good order. There are a few companies that have seen rough service, whose clothing is wearing out. The ladies of Richmond see now engaged in making uniforms for them. All the troops are drilled incessantly, and there is no lack of good officers. The latter are either graduaces of West Foint or of some of the Southern military academies, and not a few of them have seen service in Mexico.

Part of General Johnston's troops had arrived at Manaces of West Foint or of some of the Southern military academies, and not a few of them Richmond, returned on Friday, after an absence of tec

academies, and not a few of them have seen service in Mexico.

Part of General Johnston's troops had arrived at Manassas Junction, and were there on Saturday. There is no longer such a scarcity of water there as was at first for the use of the troops daily, as is done at Fortream Monroe, where they bring water all the way from Ealthmore in the meantime wells are being dug. The disposition of the rebei troops along the Manassas Gap Railtroad, and particularly southwest of Straeburg (as far down as Harrisonburg, which is only twenty miles from Stannton), and is the counties of Siconadosh and Rockingham, will, General Beauregard thinks, effectually pretect Manassas Junction from any attack from the west.

BATTERS IN BALTIMORE. The statement that General Banks has planted canno: m Federal Hill, and thrown up latrenchments there though studiously repeated, is not correct. It is said that he will do so, but it has not been done yet. Indeed, so far, General Banks has done nothing to exasperate the so far, General Banks has done nothing to exasperate the people here, but has, on the contrary, shown a desire to follow the policy of several Cadwallader, which, while it was firm and judiclous, was eminently conciliatory, and much like that of General Scott in Mexico. The noble remark of General Cadwallader, that he would not plant canson on Federal Hill, or point his guns at the hoppy homes and peaceful firealdes of Baltimore, "is very likely to become historic, and it is pretty certain that General Banks will not less sight of its significance.

A beautiful flag was presented this afternoon by the ladies of Baltimore to the Second Maryland regiment, Colonel Kenly, who are now encamped at Federal Hill Twelve thousand persons were present, a splendid hand of music played, many ladies were among the spectator, and the whole affair was supprib.

All this evalule, from seven o clock till cleves, loag trains of wagons have been passing through the streets, loaded with cannon balls and fixed ammunition.

MOUSMENTS OF GENERAL JOLENSTON.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL JOENSTON.

The movements of General Johnston, since he Harner's Ferry, have been shrouded in mystery. He is out of the reach of all telegraphic communication, and will besides, for obvious reasons, take some pains to keep his movements, and above all his designs, secret. For the same reasons he will make feint movements, for For the same reasons or will make that movement, for the purpose of concealing his real designs. One of those feight is his eccupation and fortification of Shirley's Hill, at Charlestown, only five miles south of Harper's Ferry. The fact of this occupation and fortification is beyond a doubt. Twenty of the beavy gass taken from the Mary-land Heights are planted on this hill, defended by earth works and manned by the Maryland artillerists. The resittion is explainty an invariant one. It is the point of works and manned by the Maryland artiflerists. The position is certainly an important one. It is the noint of intersection of the roads from Romey, Winchoster, Martinaburg and Shepherdstown. from which places respectively it is distant as follows:—lifty, twenty, fourteen and twelve miles. It is a position that can be easily defended, and it may have been thus fortified by Gen Johnston, in order to secure himself from annayance by the Ohio troops while engaged in his oftensive operations in conjunction with Gen Beauregard.

Another report was received here to-day, to the effect that 5 000 of the rebel troops have been sent by Gen. Johnston to Romney, with orders to hold that place and intercept there the march of Gen. McClelland's column. The object of this movement, of course, is the same as that of the preceding one. Some accounts place the number of troops sent to Romney as high as 10,000.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1861. Repressing Sedition in Baltimore. There was considerable excitement in Baltimore to day, in consequence of Colonel Smith, of the Thirteentl New York regiment, setzing and tearing up some Confe derate State envelopes, which a little boy was vending The bystanders interfered and made up a subscription for the boy, and cautioned Colonel Smith not to repeat the act. Shortly afterwards the Colonel selzed a lot of Jeff. Davis' likenesses from a man's store a lot of Jeff. Davis' likenesses from a man's store, and also tore them up, declaring that if he caught him selling any again he would have him taken to Fort McHenry. The man replied he had already sold them to officers there, when the Colonel said he had better not bring any of such treasonable stuff out to his camp. The bystanders also interfered in this case, and the excitement was growing intense, when the Colonel retired. Marshal Kane says, if he or any other police officer had been present in either case, it would have been his duty to have arrested the Colonel and taken him to the station house. The Marshal will call upon Major General Banks to have the affair investigated.

Although the city is at present prefoundly quiet, every little act like the above tends to examperate, and may eventually lead to serious consequences.

DETAILS OF THE VIENNA FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1861. About two o'clock this afternoon I returned from the encampment of the First Obio regiment, occupying most advanced position of the Union lines along the Lou don and Hampshire Railroad, when I learned the follow pefore yesterday:-

The orders from Gen. McDowell were to relieve the Connecticut troops, stationed along the road for the prosection of the track and bridges, and then to procee autiously towards Vienna, detaching companies fo mard duty as they advanced. Instead of acting upo this order, especially after receiving due notice of the nearness and strength of the enemy, the train was ruz at a speed of ten miles an hour, and that, too, down ar inclined plane, into the deep cut where the lamentable slaughter occurred. It appears that the fire of the re bels was received principally by the men crowded upon the first platform car. Six men were killed and seven rounded at the first fire; three of the latter died shortly after receiving their wounds. Immediately after the first sound the cars were all uncoupled, except the first with which the locomotive started at great speed in the direction of Alexandria, thus leaving the poor fellows to get out of the serspe as best they could. The men sprang from the cars, and were formed by their office in a very short time. Considering that it was the first well. The farmer, to whose house in the vicinity the scene of action one of the wounded men made his way, states positively that the battery that opened on the train consisted of three guns, and was supported by about eight hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry. The guns were worked by residents of Fairfax county. The rebels had a number of armed negroes with them, who did not, however, parti cipate in the fight. A rife company was lying in an adjoining rye field, about one hundred and twenty-five yards from the place, when our men left the cars. They

soldiers were formed, when they fled into the woods. of South Carolinians, with a battery of six pieces, arrived upon the scene of action. Shortly after their appearance, an slarm was raised by the supposed approach of a large body of Union troops, when the whole rober force beat a sudden retreat through Vienna, in the direction of Pairfax Court House. A resident of Vicana, who saw them pass two hours after the actin, estimated them at two thousand. Some of their officers were saying, that "they had just come from whipping the damned Yankees."

The escape of any of the Ohio men was welly wonder

ful. Has the enemy ventured from behind their battery and charged, probably not a man would have escaped. The First and Second Ohio regiments were channed to-day at noon on the right and left of the railword track, some eight miles this side of Vierna. Near them are stationed the New York Sixty winth and Piret Connecticut regiments. The troops expect to receive orders to advance on Vienna this afternoon, but I doubt that any orward movement will be made to day.

The saughter of their comrades has raised the lighting spirit of the Ohio boys to a high pitch. They are at three months men, but they now declare that they will not return home until the blood shed at Vienna is avenged

A SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR, ETC.

ALRYANDRIA, Va., July 19, 1861. A secession account of the recent affair at Vienna was received in this city to day, from which it appears the battery consisted of only two small six pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company, thirty-four men, Lieut D. Stewart, formerly of the United States army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance if ne cessary. These artflerymen were posted at this point scon after the Connecticut expedition of Sunday returned. with instructions to fire on the pext train and then retire. The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon leads of arms and sixty blankets, burning the bag-

gage car and three gondolas, and a lot of carpenter's The secession account of the Vienna affair says there were only thirty-four men in charge of the gans, besides two companies of South Carolina troops lying in ar-

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

buscade, a quarter of a mile distant.

Reconnelscance Between James and York Rivers-Arrival of the Minnesota, with the Crew of the Privateer Savannab,

FORTERS MONROE, June 18, VIA BALTIMORE, June 19, 1861.
During the last two nights Important reconnoissat have been made from Fortress Monroe and Newport News in the direction of Big Bethel. Last night a strong de tachment was at Newmanket bridge. The region about the mouth of Back river has also been examined by

Lieutenant Butler and Mr. Winthrop yesterday visited Big Bethel, with a fing of truce, for the body of Major Winthrop. The mission was entirely successful. The party were kept waiting at a distance from the fortifications until the body could be procured. They were most courteously treated by the Confederate officers, and Gen.

Magruder sent his compliments to General Butler.

No information was obtained relative to the forces at Big Bethel.

nents at Yorktown. Major Winthrop's body is now being conveyed to the

B. G. Gillies, of Colonel McThesney's regiment, was buried to day. He was accidentally shot while on guard

y the sentinel nearest to him. Colonel McChesney has resigned his command on a General Butler is on the Rip Raps to day, experiment

FORTRISS MONROE, June 18, } VIA BALTIMORS, June 19, 1861. } The Minnesota, with the crew of the privateer Savan nah on board, came into the Roads this morning. The expedition yesterday to enable Captain Smith, of the Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnaissance re

turned late in the evening, having travelled twenty five miles. It went to Newmarket bridge and to Newport News, then five miles up James river, passed over to the east branch of Back river, and returned by Newmarket bridge.

Besides a critical survey of this district, much value able information was obtained concerning the position strength and purposes of the enemy, who, in consider able force, occupy the district between Hampto and Back river, with the evident intention of drawing nearer to Old Point. They are making a survey of the routes and bridges, and it is the opinon of Capt. Smith that their plan is to throw forward bodies of men so as to occupy the distance between Hampton and York

To day Capt. Smith is engaged in reconneitring be tween Newmarket bridge and the east branch of Back river, with reference to works to check these purposes. Other reconnoissances will follow, and a complete sur ver will be obtained of what has become a district of ich strategic importance, lying between Hampton and Yorktown.

Nothing is known of the reported concentration of roops above Newport News. The rumor is doubled, The steamers seen on James river are probably carrying

Yesterday Licutement George H. Butler, with others proceeded to Big Bethel to bring away the remains of fajor Winthrop. At Little Bethel a picket took their message to Colone! Magruder, who sent Captain Kilsen, o Magruder came, and they were handsomely received With Colonel Magrader were Colonel De Russey, brother of the Chief of the Engineers at Fortress Monroe, Colone Hill, of North Carolina, and other late officers of th AIMY.

go near the batteries. The body of Major Winthrop was taken up by Colonel Magruder's men, and escorted to volley. Most of them had shot guns. An escort was offered to Hampton, but Lieutenant Butler declined it.
Colonel Magruder and others spoke in the highest terms

of Major Winthrop's bravery. He was distinctly seen for some time leading a body of men to the charge, and had mounted a log, and was waving his sword and shout ing to his men to " Come on !" when a North Caroline drummer boy borrowed a gun, leaped on the battery and the enemy's works than any other man went during the

He wore the sword of Colonel Wardrop, of the Massa churetts Third, and it was supposed that it was Colone W. who fell. The sword has been sent to North Carolina as a trophy. It has on it the name of Colonel Wardrop From what he saw and heard, Lieutenant Butler is con

vinced that the rebels had not less than ten killed, and large number wounded. Their battery was constructe and served by Major Randolph, and the battle was fought The Virginia cavalry is spoken of as at only for scouts.

Two regiments that had been sent for reached Big Bethe

from Yorktown just as our forces retreated, having

were completely exhausted. A second experiment with the Sawyer projectile, from the Rip Raps, was tried to day. Two shots were fired, eight of which fell either inside of or a short distance from the rebel battery on Sewall's Point. The firing was witnessed by General Butler, Col. Dimmick, and a large neity of gentlemen and ladies, and was regarded as extraordinary, aspecially as the battery could not be seen at the Rip Raps. The men in the rebel came were seen, from the tog, to scatter in all directions.

BAITIMORE, June 19, 1861. The Norfolk boat came up with colors at half-most this morning, in honor of the remains of Major Winthrop, which were on board.

An officer from Fortress Monroe says the trial of ritted cannon at the Rip Rape was highly satisfactory. Many balls went clear over Sewalt's Point, and fell into the water between that and Craney Island.

One ball burst over the enemy's works and produced s repeation. Men could be seen mounting horses and has

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOUR!

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Boone. ville Great Rejoleleg at St. Louis, Men Me.

Sr. Louis, June 19, 1861.

The Descript has just received the following description from Jefferson City:—Mr. Gridon, of St. Louis, and open gentiemen from above, give the following account of the battle of Booneville:—

Gen. Lyon landed four miles below Booneville, and opened a heavy cannonade against the result, who retreated and dispersed into the adjacent wood, whence, hidden by brushes and trees, they opened a brisk few.

retreated and dispersed into the adjacent wood, whence, hidden by brushes and trees, they opened a brisk fire on our troops. General Lyon then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats; and the rehels, encouraged by this movement, railied and followed the troops into the wheat field. General Lyon halten, freed his troops about, and field. General Lyon halten, freed his aptillary to bear. bringing the whole force of his artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, 300 of whom were killed, and the balance fied in all directions, leaving their arms on the field. General Lyon than moved for ward and took possession of Booneville. General Price was taken with violent diarrhous at the beginning of the battle, and was taken on a steamer and carried to his home in Charaton. Governor Jackson viewed the bastle from a distant hill, and ned for parts unknown after the defeat of his forces.

There is great rejoicing among the Union men here, and the Stars and Stripes are hoisted on the Capitol, gone were fired and the "Star Spangled Banner" wasp ayed by the regimental bands.

Scouting parties will be sent out in all directions to

norrow to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

The steamer J. C. Swan has arrived with two cannon, ammunition and artillery men, which have been planted at Colone! Boernstein's headquarters. John Fitzpatrick, one of the most violent secessionists

of the State, took the oath of allegiance to the United States government in the presence of all the officers here ADDITIONAL REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE

FIGHT. Sr. Louis, June 19, 1561. A special despatch to the Republican gives further pur

siculars of the battle at Booneville. The Union troops landed five miles below the enclupment of the State forces. The latter had a bat'ery near Booneville, pointed towards the river; but it was circumvented by the Union troops, and proved useless. General Lyon immediately advanced on the State troops, and was met in a lane, where the tiring commenced. The balance of the description is substantially the same as reported

last night. Governor Jackson was almost one mile off, secured by Capt. Kelly's company as a body guard. It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement by his own party, for cowardice and lack of discretion. Colonel Parsons was not engaged in the fight, be baving

been reported sick. Borneville is not it j red, no shots having been fred

General Price's absence is thus accounted for:-Sunday morning the pickets brought a report that seven steam consultation was immediately had between Gov. Jackson and Gap. Price, and the Governor ordered the State troops to disband, they not being able to sustain themselves against such force. General Price then went bome; the troops, however, were determined to have a figat. Cel Marmaduke then became disaffected, and resigned. A few hours later the report about the steamboats proved untrue, and the Governor ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing Mr. Little to command.

There is no reliable account us to the number of 1 illed. wounded or taken prisoners. It is stated that General Lyon's force had the State

troops in a position where they could have killed them in large numbers. He ordered the firing to crass, and balted to make them prisoners.

It is said that the State troops are gathering in the countles west of here, and another stand will on mate in

Jackeon county. REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JESTERSON CITT, June 19, 1861. People living near Syracuse have armed to day, say ing that six hundred State troops retreating from Bonne ville, with six cannon, reached Syracuse yesterday. They said they were going to draft men from the neigh

Various reports as to the number of killed were to and fifty were killed. There is no possible doubt that a battle was fought and the State forces completely routed, but the telegraph being out of order between hera and Booneville, we cannot get entirely authentic accounts of

THE AFFAIR NEAR INDEPENDENCE.

Sr. Louis, June 19, 1861. Advices from Kansus City, via St. Joseph's, gives the following account of the engagement near Independence

A detachment of Union troops, under Captain Stanley, with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purposes of Captain Holloway. During the conference Captain Stanley suspected movements were being made with the design of attacking him and ordered his detachment to retreat. While retreating they were fired on by the State troops, at an order given by a private; but their fire was so irregular they killed their own commander, Capt. Holloway, and J. B. Cinnalian, and severely wounded several more of their own

Captain Stanley's men did not fire, they having received orders not to do so under any direumstances. Captain S. retreated to Kansas City and reported the affair, when aptain Prince, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing thirty horses and a large quantity of baggage.

There are now 2,500 United States troops and volunteers at Kangas City. General McClelland Issexpected bere to-morrow.

Brigadier General Sweeney, of the Home Guards, is meking a thorough investigation of the firing upon our citizens by the volunteers on Monday. OUR JEFFERSON CITY COHRESPONDENCE.

JETTERSON CITY, Mo., June 15, 1861. General Lyon's Expedition-Departure from S. Louis-Voyage up the Missouri-Approach to Jefferson City-Flight of Governor Jackson—Capture of the City—Exhusiasm of the People—Rebels at Booneville, &c.

immediately on hearing of the burning of the bridges ver the Gasconade and Ceage, by order of Governo Jackson, General Lyon issued orders for Colonel Sigel's reg'ment (the Second Misseuri volunteers) to proceed up the Pacific Resiroad and occupy the line as far as the former stream, in order to prevent further damage by the rebels. They left the Arsenal at five P. M. on the 12th, and tock possession of the road without opposition from the traitors in that section. On the following day the latan and the J. C. Swon left the Arsen tined for Jefferson City, the former having on board five companies of the First regiment of Missour volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, and Cap tain Totten, with 400 regulars. Colonel Blair, command tain forten, with add regiment. Colone Hair, commanding the First regiment, was on the J. C. Swos, with the remaining five companies. On the Swon were also Lieu tenant Lathrop, with 100 artiller; men and fifty infantry, and General Lyon's company of regulars, nearly eighty strong. The latant roke one six-pound dold piece and one twelve-pound howitzer, under command of Captain for ten, with the complement of shot and shell. The Jeron was provided with two field pieces, one a twelve-pounder, and one a six-pounder, and an eight-inch steep howitzer, with a liberal supply of shells, round and canisser shot. The steamer Louisians was ordered to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, take on board Colonel Boernstein's regiment (the Third), and tellow in the wake of her predecessers. General Lyon, on Jetard the Swon, commanded the axpedition. The latan left, the Arsenal landing at twelve objects M. on the 13th, and the Swon got away about two Octobe, P. M., having been delayed till that time by sticking to the river bank. I was fortunate in securing passage by the latter boat, and thus far we have progressed under the guidance of Captain Bart Able, formerly commander of the Islan. To him as well as to General Lyon, Colonel Blair and other officers of the expedition, I am under obligations for many acts of courtery, in exercise that Heaven and the federal government will be alike profuse in favors to them all.

As we steamed up the river past St. Louis, crowde at. log the First regiment, was on the J. C. Swon, with the

CONTINUED ON MIGHTH PAGE